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INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY **Poland**

SUBJECT **Labedy Industrial School/State Mining and Smelting School/Polish Foundries/Siemianowice Foundry: Equipment, Personnel, Production, etc.**

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2. "Lubedy School (now called Szkoła Przysposobienia Zwodowego) . This school is operated by the Ministerstwo Hutnictwa. Though it has a different name now than when A was there, A thinks the curriculum to be approximately the same. The general subjects taught at this school are as follows: history, geography, science (which includes the Darwin Theory) mathematics, Polish, contemporary Polish history and world history (which was purely political). The textbooks used were old, but were treated specially: Only certain extracted items were used as per instructions given by the Ministry. (Everything prior to 1939 was false.) Later a textbook was published, written by (fnu) Szaf, and called 'Teaching On Poland and the Current World Set-up'. This seems to be a loose translation. There were no textbooks in technical courses. The lecturer dictated, and the student's notebooks were their textbooks. The courses were secret, and students were forbidden to talk to anyone about the school. Technical subjects included: physics, chemistry, metals technology, technical drawing, foundry, smelting and locksmith training. After the first three months, students worked two days a week in the steel mill.

Students arose every morning at six, grouping in platoons for gym /physical education? then they washed and had breakfast. At eight a.m., lectures started and lasted until one p.m., when lunch was served. After lunch, there were field exercises which included topography, fencing, and general military training. Supper was at six p.m., and afterwards political lectures were given in the recreation room. Curiously enough, the Darwin Theory was often included in political lectures. Students were in bed at nine p.m.

About two thirds of the time was taken up with technical subjects. The students had to take guard duty, since the school was out of bounds for civilians.

Personnel at the school included: Franciszek Rudko, the school Director; aged about 50, he was a civilian. Lt. (fnu) Baranowski was the political officer. He was in charge of all political and military training. Each company had a Lieutenant as commanding officer, a deputy commanding officer and sergeants. Warrant Officer Mieczyslaw Nowak was A's last commanding officer. Each company had between 100 and 110 men divided into three platoons. Their military training included theories of tank warfare, aviation history, naval operations, etc.

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The student body came from all over Poland, and the Ministry of Defense was eager to get as many students as possible, since there was a manpower shortage. The total number of students was 750 [source mentioned 700, in paragraph 1 above.]

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4. "Lyceum Hutnicze (Panstwowa Szkoła Gorniczo-Hutnicza - State Mining and Smelting School). The course lasted two years for students who had completed one year of high school. They were assigned to the school, with no choice given them. Nevertheless, the Communists in charge asked the students to fill out application forms. The school is tuition-free.

Courses given included: Polish language, Russian language, History of the Constitution, mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanical subjects, Theory of Steel, Martin ovens, large ovens, processing of colored metals, rolling of steel (walcownictwo), foundry, steel mill machinery, gases, technical drawing and political and military training (called 'Service to Poland').

The construction of ovens was described, as were ways of processing steel, processing of ores, proportions of ore, manganese and other minerals necessary to obtain various grades of steel. [Following that, is 'Maszyny hutnicze - nauka o sadzarkach walcowniczych, etc.' Source is unable to translate.] The entire process of producing raw steel from ores, and the ultimate processing of steel itself was well explained and thoroughly worked out.

The entire forenoon was devoted to studies (actually this comprised about six hours a day). After that, students could use their time however they liked.

The personnel of the school included: Engineer Stanislaw Snopce, Director of the school until 1952. He was followed by (fnu) Szymaszek, who was not a technician, but a political man. He taught the course on the Constitution; he was also a gym instructor. Antoni Pilasz taught mathematics; Janina Smielewska taught Polish language; Engineer (fnu) Smielewski taught mechanics; Engineer (fnu) Muchin taught large ovens [sic] and Michał Duwadziński taught theory of gases and large ovens (after Muchin left).

5. "Following is a list of all the foundries in Poland which B. can remember:

Dabrowa Gornicza

Huta im. Feliksa Dzierzynskiego (formerly Huta Bankowa) mechanical equipment factory, producing obrabiarki [sic]. Central Electrical Workshops, built in 1949.

Sosnowiec

Huta Sosnowiec
Huta im. Mariana Buczka
Huta Cedlera

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Katowice	Huta Baildon Huta ferrum
Siemianowice	Huta Jednosc. Military establishment which repairs tanks; it is not being enlarged for other purposes.
Chorzow	Huta Batory Huta Kosciuszko
Swietochlowice	Huta Florian Zaklady Mechaniczne Zgoda (Mechanical Plant of Zgoda)
Nowy Bytom	Huta Pokoj
Bobrk	Huta Bobrek
Kabedy	Huta im. Stalina. Part of the plant is operated by the Ministry of National Defense.
Gliwice	Huta Pierwszego Maja (1 May Steel Mill)
Lagiewniki	Huta Zygmunt
Laziska	Ferro-mangan, and ferro processing (chemical description: FeSi and FeMn)
Milowice	Near Sosnowiec. This is a military establishment which produces munitions.
Zawiercie	Huta Zawiercie
Czestochowa	Huta im. Boleslaw Bieruta
Krakow	Huta im. Lenina, a new mill still under construction.
Uzimek	Malapanew
Bialkow	A foundry for producing colored metals; it is still under construction.
Stalowa Wola	Foundry in Stalowa Wola, Ostrowiec. This is military.
Szczecin	Huta Szczecin
Zawadzkie	Huta Andrzej
Elblag	Zaklady Mechaniczne and odlewnia [?]
Legnica	Large foundry and mechanical workshops
Szprotawa	Same area, [as what?] also a foundry which produces pipes.

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6. "Siemianowice Foundry: Both sources contributed the following information on which they agreed."

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7. "Wages of steel workers (as of 15 August 1954) were as follows: white collar workers were divided into groups from one to 15, there being usually a Zl. 100 difference between the groups. In group nine, B. was earning Zl. 870 per month. Premiums [this is unclear] depend on production fulfillment of the entire foundry. Premiums range from ten to one hundred percent increase in salary, and each worker was assigned a premium rate. Number one premium ratings drew full increases [one hundred percent?], and premiums ranged downward to one tenth increases. These premiums were assigned by the management of the foundry and assignments were based solely on political considerations. Manual workers were divided into groups from one to eight. Each grade had an hourly base pay, plus progressive increases depending upon fulfillment of norms. Theoretically base pay was given to all, irrespective of norm fulfillment. (A. says that base pay was not paid when the norm was unfulfilled. B. stated at first that base pay was always paid, but then retracted that statement, and concurred with A.) In groups utilizing individual skill, norms were calculated on the basis of the productivity of the team, not the individual. The average wage of a manual worker at the ovens was Zl. 1500 per month for the first smelter. Workers made more money and had far less responsibility. /Text continues: 'That was group number seven; also pierwi kangowi had the same group. But most of the steel workers only highest groups work - from five above. Lower groups around Zl. 1,200.' The editor cannot clarify the foregoing./

Workers' equipment for a year consists of the following:

- two pairs of wooden shoes
- one working cloth [smock?]
- one heavy shirt
- one pair heavy gloves
- rags (for wiping the face)
- asbestos apron, spectacles, and asbestos cap (only the first smelters)

8. "The production plan for 1954 called for 113 thousand tons of steel. In the first half of the year the plan was reportedly overfulfilled by 4400 tons. This may have been accurate, or may not. It was always in the interest of everyone to overfulfill production norms, and often bad steel was counted though it was placed in cold storage. The foundry's chief often quarreled with control to get as much material through as possible. Each mold was considered too weak to be passed by technical control had to be counter-signed by the foundry's chief. There were some cases where the chief was reluctant to counter-sign. There are monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual plans. There are even ten-day and daily plans. (All steel produced here was sent to other foundries in Poland for further

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processing.) Production in July 1954 was 10,976 tons, more than was planned. Plans were set, on a monthly basis, according to existing conditions, such as repairing of ovens, etc. Production figures were always announced in the foundry. In July 1954 the workers pledged fulfillment of the annual quota by 15 December 1954. The pledge celebrated the holiday of 22 July. Competitions were organized between shifts, oven teams, foundries, etc. But, actually, most of this was fictional, because results were given for ovens which were producing the most, while others were idle and were not mentioned.

There are some workers who do very little and receive a lot of money. These are political men sent by the Party or the UB. Here is a case in point: Paweł Badura was Deputy Chief of the foundry. He was sent by the Party and had a typical technical function. He spoke bad Polish with a German accent. He was at the foundry in 1952 when B. started work there. Badura had no technical education of any kind, and he knew nothing about steel production. His work was supervisory, and he tried to make the workers work harder. He never worked. Still in that capacity, he is hated by the workers. (He has said: 'I fought to have it good now!'. But he fought in Stalingrad in the German Army, and people know about it.)

9. "Communist Party organization in Siemianowice: A seven-man committee runs Communist Party activities for the entire foundry. The men are paid for attending meetings only; they do not work. In addition to this group, there is a Plant Council, which is officially non-Party, but is composed of trade unionists all of whom are Party members. Each section, including foundries, has Party Secretaries who work with Executive Committees of the Party in each division."

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761.403	55M	114,611	55M
832	55M	8-11/733.99	55M
831.6	55M	4-6/733.99	55M
173.711	55M	4-5/733.99	55M
740.12	55M		

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